

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1869.

Broad Street—Railway Tracks—Public Buildings.

We notice that an effort is being made by a few interested parties to secure a yet further postponement of the time for removing the rails from Broad street between Callowhill and Market streets. By act of Assembly passed in 1866, the owners of property in that street were allowed three years from the first of April of that year in which to make their preparations for the removal of the tracks. This time was given because it was urged that it would be unjust and destructive to their business interest to compel a more speedy change of location. This was only equitable, but no one can pretend that the time given was too short. The whole development of the real estate fronting on that great thoroughfare was delayed three years, to accommodate the score or two of commission merchants interested. These very gentlemen now have the audacity to ask for a yet greater delay of the proposed great public improvements. We are lost in amazement at the coolness of the proposition. Why should the march of advancement cease because of the selfish and ignorant policy of a few citizens? There are 800,000 souls in Philadelphia; they would be benefited by the change, yet some fifty merchants ask them to wait more than three years in order that the fifty may make a little more money by the delay. The grant of the time already elapsed has been but illy borne by our citizens, and they now demand that not another day or hour be given, but that on the 1st of April the disgraceful cause of stagnation on the most elegant thoroughfare in America be forever removed. It is not necessary for us to foretell the immediate effect which will follow such a reform. The effect will be instantaneous. Carriages will no longer have to enter Twelfth and Fifteenth streets in order to reach the improved portion of North Broad street, but can roll directly along. With the opening of this passage will come the destruction of the unsightly store-houses, and in their places will stand elegant structures to ornament and beautify the city. Within two years after the taking up of the rails the residents in the neighborhood will not recognize Broad street, and they will be able to tell their incredulous children how desolate that great boulevard was in 1869.

As respects the intended improvement of Broad street, we must mention the eminent propriety of the establishment of the public buildings at Broad and Market streets. This opposition to that location is all engendered and created by a certain proportion of the public press, and there is a coincidence between the ownership of real estate of those papers and the expression of their sentiments. It is a fact noticeable that all the papers having property around Sixth and Chestnut streets are opposed to Broad and Market streets for the public buildings, and are in favor of Independence Square; while those papers more east, that is to say, nearer Third and Chestnut, although farther from Broad street, favor that locality. Thus the Public Ledger owns its office at Sixth and Chestnut streets and real estate at Fifth and Chestnut, and is bitterly opposed to Broad street. So also the Bulletin, the Press, and the Transcript. This opposition is only natural, for they well know that with the removal of the public buildings will come a serious decrease in the value of their property. "Each for himself" is a natural motto, but still the value of an opinion is somewhat detracted from by the fact of self-interest. The other journals, the Inquirer, North American, Dispatch and Evening Telegraph, located eastward, are not directly interested pecuniarily, and can judge with greater freedom as to what is for the public good. They all favor Broad street.

The relative advantages for artistic effect of the two positions cannot be compared. If the buildings are put in Independence Square, the more elegant the structure, the more ornate the design, the more will the effect be diminished. The extreme narrowness of the streets which border on the square will ruin the effect, and there will be but one position from which they can be advantageously viewed, and that will be from the centre of Washington Square. The difference between this location and that on Broad street is too obvious to need argument. The effect at Broad and Market streets would be grand. Of the repayment as an investment of all the money which the city would be called upon to expend, we can say one word. The experience of New York city teaches us a lesson. The cost of the Central Park was repaid by the increase of the value of property in its vicinity, and the consequent addition to the revenue of the municipality. The same would be the case in our own city. In actual dollars and cents the money would be returned, to say nothing of the crowds which would be sure to visit our city to see the thoroughfare, and the consequent receipt of their money. We believe it to be the true policy of Philadelphia to be liberal in beautifying Broad street, for by thus casting "our bread upon the waters it will return to us after many days." And as preparatory steps to this great end, we favor the removal of the railroad and the erection of the public buildings on that street.

Pauperism in the United States. PAUPERISM is one of the greatest evils that the Old World civilization has to contend with, and no measures that have hitherto been adopted have succeeded in accomplishing anything of moment towards abolishing or even ameliorating it. It is not at all likely that this country will be afflicted with a race of paupers to the same extent as Europe. There the evil is the legitimate outgrowth of an unnatural and vicious social system, which recognizes before the law different grades in society, and allows some classes rights and privileges which others do not possess, and encourages the extremes of wealth and poverty which do not, and probably never will, exist in this country. The great majority of our paupers, too, are of foreign birth, and never having learned to work where they came from, they neither know how nor are disposed to learn here. Pauperism, in a great or less degree, is an incident to the crowded condition of all large cities, and it is a fact worthy of the earnest consideration of philanthropists that it is alarmingly on the increase at the present time, and before long some decided measures will have to be adopted to check its growth. With the vast number of acres of unutilized land in the West, which any person able to work may occupy and earn a living upon, if so disposed, there is no good reason why the tax-payers in our large cities should be obliged to support the encroachments of Pauperism in idleness; and the same excuses for pauperism do not exist here as on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Full Mail Gazette, referring to this subject, says:—"The people have discovered that they are faced with the most difficult problem which the Old World has to encounter—how to deal with thousands of families for whom work cannot be found, and yet who must not be left to starve. These persons do not like to go out into remote settlements, where they would be cut off from the affluence of town life."

The problem is difficult under any circumstances, but the English have increased its difficulty by their very inefficient way of dealing with it, and the journal quoted above acknowledges that

"There is not much probability that the American will ever allow pauperism to become unmanageable in any part of their country without first applying remedies which would shock our moral and established notions of private rights and liberties."

It is one of the benefits of a really free government that society at large, as well as its individual members, can be protected from just such evils as this without infringing on the rights of any one. The English system of pauper management may not invade any private rights and liberties—although we are disposed to think that it does—but any reader of the experiences of the "Lambeth casual," and other workhouse records, will acknowledge that it is disgraceful, and far more damaging to society at large than the most arbitrary measures for the suppression of pauperism that are likely to be adopted in this country. It is no infringement on any man's liberty to give him the means of earning his living, and then permitting him to starve if he proposes to do so rather than go to work. This will be the American method of dealing with this problem, when we are forced to grapple with it in earnest, and in the vast majority of instances it will be a success, and a benefit not only to the pauper but to society at large, by transforming him into an industrious citizen, instead of allowing him to eat the bread of idleness.

The Power of the Bench Over the Bar. THE SUPREME COURT of the District of Columbia has virtually refused to recognize and obey the peremptory mandamus awarded against it by the Supreme Court of the United States, and declined to allow Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., to practice at the bar without his first having apologized to Judge Fisher for his treatment in August, 1867. The public will remember the facts of the case. Bradley, as counsel for Surratt, insulted Judge Fisher and challenged him to a duel, for which offense he was expelled from membership of the bar of the courts of the District. Chief Justice Chase ordered his reinstatement, and the other Court bowed to the command, but passed a rule which required any attorney suspended from practice to purge himself of his contempt by an apology before he could again act as counsellor. This Mr. Bradley refused to do, and he is therefore excluded. We cannot but think that in all the proceedings the Supreme Court was in error. It is only proper that each bench should have control of the bar practicing before it. If it has not this control, it would be powerless to redress an affront and to maintain its dignity. This fact is so far recognized that in case of a person committed for contempt no other court but the one committing him will ever inquire into the merits of the case on habeas corpus. If this is the case with contempt, why should not this milder power of refusal to practice at the bar be also granted to each competent tribunal? The opinion universally expressed by the profession is adverse to the decision by the Chief Justice, and it will never be considered a precedent. The court below acted properly in refusing, until an apology be tendered, to allow Mr. Bradley to practice before it. The issue rests with him, and he has refused to avail himself of his right of reinstatement.

GREAT as is the debt of the nation, there can be no doubt of the ability of the American people to defray its annual cost and gradually reduce the principal, if public affairs are managed with wisdom and economy. It is an encouraging sign of the times that not only has the national debt been considerably reduced since the cessation of hostilities, but that simultaneously reductions were made in the debts of the loyal States, amounting in the aggregate, since 1865, to more than \$61,000,000.

The solicitude displayed in Congress for the protection of the seals on the coast of Alaska is quite touching, and it should inspire devout

thankfulness in the heart of Henry Burgh and among the societies for the protection of animals. It would, however, perhaps be well not to inquire closely into the motives which prompt these outbursts of Congressional humanity, for it is possible that they originate in the schemes of a few speculators or adventurous fur-traders to monopolize, at small cost, a lucrative business.

The New Indian Swindle.

ONE of the latest schemes devised at Washington for depleting the treasury, is the proposed appropriation of nearly two millions of dollars nominally to the Choctaw Indians, but really to agents, traders, speculators, and lobbyists. Some years ago the Government granted to the Choctaws, in exchange for their old home in Mississippi, a large reservation in and adjacent to the Indian Territory, which embraces some of the most fertile land on the continent. As is usual in negotiations with the Indians, liberal provision was made for plundering the Government prospectively, as well as at the time of the ratification of the treaty, and the American people were held and firmly bound to not only give more than acre for acre, but to pay to the Choctaws, or their legal representatives, the sums received, less costs, for the lands ceded to the United States, together with various bounties and annuities. Individually, Brother Jonathan displays marvellous shrewdness in a trade; but the text of treaties would indicate that collectively, as Uncle Sam, he is habitually outwitted by the most stupid tribes, and this mystery can only be explained by the fact that the revenues theoretically secured to the savage serve mainly to enrich his pretended white friends. The balance due to the Choctaws, as footed up in 1859-60, was \$2,322,560, and on the 2d of March, 1861, an appropriation of \$500,000 was made in part payment of this indebtedness. Nothing could serve as a better illustration of the viciousness of the present system of Indian diplomacy than the fact that this money was immediately used to equip a regiment of Choctaws for the Rebel service. It required but a few artful misrepresentations of the traitorous agent who betrayed the Government to induce the Choctaws to consent to this ungrateful, foolish, and wicked misappropriation of their funds, and to convert the bounty of the nation to the use of its most implacable foes. The Choctaws, as a body, continued loyal during the war, furnishing two regiments to the Rebel armies, one of which was commanded by the agent who used the funds of the nation to arm its enemies, and who is now reported to be especially active in pressing the claim for the balance due under the old treaty, which amounts to about \$1,800,000. In equity, this claim is of course cancelled by the disloyalty of the Choctaws. Instead of giving them more money, General Marcy, who is familiar with the region they occupy, and with their history and conduct, suggested to the Secretary of War in 1863 that as they "had taken up arms against the United States, and had been fighting in the Rebel ranks ever since the war began, whether it would not be a proper punishment for their treason to take from them all that portion of their reservation which they do not occupy, and convert it into a new territory, which would be far preferable for agricultural purposes to any of the other Territories." The Choctaws certainly deserve punishment rather than reward, and instead of squandering more money among them, or among the white Rebels by whom they are represented, the proper question is whether their surplus lands should not be confiscated.

The New Railroad Job.

No reasonable person will for a moment imagine that anybody has the remotest intention of constructing a passenger railroad on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. The project now before the State Legislature at Harrisburg is merely one to put money in the pockets of the members of that body. A glance at the names of the corporators will convince any one of this fact. According to Senator McCandless, these corporators are to be J. C. Sleeper, William Dougherty, John Brady, James Kirkpatrick, and Robert Loughlin. If any of our readers are anxious to know who these gentlemen are, the Directory will satisfy their curiosity in the fullest manner. William Dougherty figures therein as often as thirty-five times, John Brady twenty-one times, and James Kirkpatrick five times. This is certainly explicit. The simple truth of the whole matter is that the thing is a swindle. The people residing along the line of the route do not wish the road constructed, the business interests of the city do not demand its construction, and the sooner the members of the Legislature drop the subject and turn their attention to some legitimate business the better will their constituents be pleased.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerin TABLET SOLIDIFIED Glycerin. It daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is perfectly transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXTRACTING Teeth without pain for the Canton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain, should call on Orlin G. Lee, who will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT STREET. Charges suit all.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869. **NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.** The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concess Hall, No. 1219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 326 South Third Street. EDWARD SMITH, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; it cures itching humors, restores the hair, and gives it a beautiful gloss and brilliancy; it is perfectly safe, and does not injure the scalp. It is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and is prepared at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 1219 Chestnut Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, At 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Trampier's Music Store, No. 626 Chestnut Street, and at the door this evening. Parquet reserved seats.....75 cents. Parquet circle ".....75 cents. Gallery ".....50 cents. Family circle ".....50 cents. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock.

CONCERT HALL. DE CORDOVA, SERENO L. DE VARE, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MIS. GRUNDY.

THE SPIRITS AT SARATOGA. Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 222 Chestnut St., at the door on the evenings of the Lectures. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. 211

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WIDOWS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addressed by Mrs. WILLIAMS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Widows, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the door and at the "Office," No. 523 Shippen Street. 211

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Young Men's Christian Society of Philadelphia will hold a Public Meeting at the City Hall, No. 1219 Chestnut Street, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Address by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Question for discussion—"Is it wise at the present day to make the Temperance Question a Political Issue?"

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE DUKE MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 229 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1869. At an election held on the 21st instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year: NATHAN HILLES, WILLIAM P. JENKS, JAMES C. PENNIMORE, JOHN C. GILL, WILLIAM HENRY TROTTER, GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, JAMES B. McFARLAND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, No. 47 Walnut Street, Jan. 6, 1869. **DIVIDEND NOTICE.** The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders on SATURDAY, the 6th inst.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for dyeing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is in use at WILBERGER'S DYE SHOP, No. 228 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the quantity of Indigo. 127

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS State are hereby notified that the following is a list of the names of the companies, and the amount of their respective stocks, as recommended by the Board of Public Safety, in its report of the 21st inst. All the companies are now in the hands of the State.

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES. VELOCIPED? Oh yes! indeed! I'll ride on the new VELOCIPED. It goes with the tearing sort of speed; The funny, new-fangled VELOCIPED. So creaky it moves, like a centpede, If you carefully drive the VELOCIPED. It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed; For it eats no oats, the VELOCIPED. A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed, It is that queer machine, the VELOCIPED. Of whif or spur I shall have no need, When I straddle the swif VELOCIPED. 'Tis a horse of a novel sort of breed; Come, jump on the new VELOCIPED. But 'tis hard to manage 'tis, indeed; The ridiculous old VELOCIPED. And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed, From my seat on the queer VELOCIPED. And I'll bruise my shins, and my nose will bleed, When I tumble off the VELOCIPED. But, after all, I believe I'm agreed To try again the VELOCIPED. And so the Velocipede I'll drive To "six hundred and three and six hundred and five."

The busiest sort of a busy hive; Where the folks are all the time alive, Making and selling the finest clothes For those who walk; and also for those Who think they have the curious lead As the newly invented VELOCIPED.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well-managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 NINTH STREET, First door above Chestnut Street. 42

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED YENI lated, and easy-fitting Dress Haze (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT STREET, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

FLOUR. **CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,** For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, Nos. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE, East of Front Street.

BOARDING. AT No. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 21 f

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 1999 MARSHALL STREET, above Poplar.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING bed, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-heating Bed Springs, \$1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 202 & 21 St. 11 22

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KILB, No. 226 CHESTNUT STREET, 11 21

GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 25 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET. 11 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 639 CHESTNUT Street. Capital, - - \$200,000 All Paid Up in Cash. Surplus, over - \$200,000

Both of which have been safely invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Government and other good Securities.

OVER \$100,000,000 Of Property has been successfully insured by this Company in 15 years, and

500 LOSSES BY FIRE Promptly and Honorably Paid.

OUR RECEIPTS For the year ending December 31, 1868, have been:—

From Fire Premiums.....\$193,844.00 From Interest and Rents..... 22,692.78 Total.....\$216,536.78

Disbursements. On account of Fire Losses.....\$41,567.99 Commissions..... 22,996.45 Reinsurance..... 1,194.81 Return Premiums..... 10,744.05 General Expenses and New York Refunds to Real Estate, Including State Taxes..... 38,669.25 Internal Revenue..... 5,869.19 \$125,878.68

WE HAVE NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

To Our Agents and the Public.—It is so well understood that the Girard Fire Insurance Company belongs to no combination of underwriters, that a repetition of the fact is hardly necessary. But our experience in some localities, during the year 1868, justifies us in briefly alluding to the subject. Again, our success seems to demand an explanation. It will be remembered that in 1867 we lost a smaller per cent. of our premium than any other company doing a Fire Insurance Business, through agencies, in the United States. This happy result, we believe, has again been achieved, in our experience, for the year 1868, notwithstanding the multitude of fires.

If so, the statistics of the worthy Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will doubtless certify, when published. By reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts and New York for the year ending December 31, 1867, it will be found that our losses were twenty-seven per cent. and a fraction upon the amount of premiums received. In 1868 they will not exceed thirty-three per cent. This is the test by which the general character of our business should be measured. Compared with the experience of other companies in this country, it either proves that our agents and patrons are honest and fair towards the "Girard Fire Insurance Company," else they are remarkably fortunate.

A million of premiums might have been received, instead of some two hundred thousand. But our profits might have been less, and the indemnity offered the insured no better than now. It is the latter we desire to afford our friends.

We are sorry to notice, however, that in some instances "Special Hazards" have been offered our agents at less than the "National Board" rates. This is no favor nor compliment to us, and a poor reward for our independence. Neither is it the kind of patronage we seek. It costs us as much to pay losses as other Institutions, and we must have fair rates, fair risks, honest agents, and honest insurers. Then our welfare will be identical. A few agents have been removed and others appointed, but not without a sufficient cause, for we believe that of all things done through the agency of others, the insurance business of this country should be confided to the most honorable, responsible, and intelligent men to be found in it. Otherwise the profession of the underwriter will be likely to suffer. We invite no conflict with other companies. We seek no business by unfair or covert means. Honest losses will be promptly met, as heretofore. Agents should be cautious as to whom they insure, as well as to what they insure, and abide by our rules, now so well and successfully established.

DIRECTORS. THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOMAS HACKELLAR, JOSEPH KLAFF, M. D., ALFRED S. GILLET, CHARLES L. DUPONT, BENNY F. KENNEY, N. S. LAWRENCE, JOHN W. CLAGHOEN, JOHN SUPPLER, NILES YERKES, JR.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President. A. S. GILLET, Vice-President and Treasurer. JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. JOHN C. HINDS, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, its present amount, to \$200,000, In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each, And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors, **CHARLES RICHARDSON,** PRESIDENT. **WILLIAM H. RHAWN,** VICE-PRESIDENT. **WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,** SECRETARY.

WANTS. AGENTS WANTED FOR A POPULAR COMMENTARY, BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued in the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS. I. The Text, with parallel passages. II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians. III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each. IV. A Harmony of the Gospels. V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life. VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in the hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—Philadelphia Volney.

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—Philadelphia Press. To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—Philadelphia Inquirer. Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT, No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANION TO THE "FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION." WANTED—Experienced Canvasers to take orders for LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812. To be issued in 12 parts, at 60 cents each. Containing over 800 Illustrations. Apply to JAMES K. SIMON, No. 29 South SIXTH Street. Office of Appleton's American Cyclopaedia. 24 61

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamps, WOOD & CO., Room 11, No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET, Phila. 43 24

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN AN EPIS- copal church. Reference required. Address "Church Music," Inquirer Office. 25 21

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLAIR'S BROS., No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET. 51 f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTONS, No. 214 CHESTNUT STREET. 11 31

WATCHES. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 21 mwsrj Manufacture, No. 22 & FIFTH St.

COAL. **WILLIAM W. ALTER,** LEHIGH COAL, Also, Lorberly and Locust Mountain, Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street, Below Girard Avenue. (1 30 EM 10) Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

TO RENT. FOR RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH Floors and the 10th Store on TWELFTH Street of the Five-story Building, N. W. corner of TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets. Apply to A. H. MERHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street, or STELLING RONBALL, No. 116 N. NINTH Street. (2 6 f

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A lawyer, or other professional man, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 21 f

AUCTION SALES. [For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.] **MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,** (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Son.) No. 129 CHESTNUT ST., near on Race from Market. NOTICE.—The sale of the stock and machinery of Messrs. Evans & Watson will be postponed for the present. (2 3 2)

INSTRUCTION. H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 118 MARKET Street, 129 1st